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open flowers; but the buds had enlarged and crimsoned in axillary clusters.

In all cases the projecting corolla tube was closed by what appeared to be a conical cap of densely crowded crimson hairs, the whole calling to mind the capsule of a moss with hairy terminal calyptra. This hairy cap proved to be formed by the villous upper lip of the corolla densely folded over the lower lip, which was colorless save a spot of pink on its central lobe. The lips could be separated by pressure.

Within, the stamens and pistils, arrested in their forward growth in the blind tube, had turned and twisted themselves into a contorted mass which perhaps would have pressed open the closed doors of their prison or burst its walls had it not been accommodated by the dilated throat of the corolla, which it will be remembered is a floral characteristic of the dead nettle and others of its family.

The confined anthers were discharging pollen. This consisted, as normally, of innumerable granules, but the entire product of each anther was united into a single mass by a moisture which pervaded the imprisoned floral organs. These pollen-masses, even before they were free from the anthers, were found adhering to the confined stigmas, so that anthers and stigmas were frequently joined together by the viscid mass.

In some of the flowers the imprisoned styles were double the length of the corolla, and in accommodating themselves to their cramped quarters had writhed into strangely twisted positions. In one case the slender style, finding its advance checked, had returned down the tubes and applied its stigmas to the clustered anthers from above them. In another case the stigmas in their ascent had become entangled and detained among the anthers, causing the lengthening style to twist in a circle on itself in the lower part of the tube.

Now I would ask are these flowers to be considered as truly cleistogamous. Are they not rather the usual flowers cleistogamous through retarded development; in other words, adaptively cleistogamous? Plainly they are nothing more; they are the common flowers somewhat contracted and remaining closed.

It would seem that the plant resorted to self-fertilization when, from adverse conditions, no better opportunity of reproduction offered itself.

EUGENE P. BICKNELL.

**Flora of Chenango County, N. Y.:** some plants not previously reported from that region.\*

*Ranunculus bulbosus*, L.—Not common.

*Aconitum uncinatum*, L.—A single specimen found on the bank of the Chenango River, near Oxford. Perhaps indigenous.

*Nuphar luteum*, Smith, var. *pumilum*, Preston. Not seen in flower.

*Cardamine pratensis*, L.—Rather common

*Arabis perfoliata*, Lam.—Occasional.

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\* Read before the Natural History Society of Cornell University.

- Viola Selkirkii*, Pursh.—Oxford. Rare.  
*Hypericum pyramidatum*, Ait.—Common along the Chenango River.  
*Mollugo verticillata*, L.—Uncommon. Beginning to be introduced along railroads.  
*Acer saccharinum*, Wang., var. *nigrum*, Gray.  
*Trifolium agrarium*, L.—Quite firmly established.  
*Melilotus alba*, Lam.—Beginning to be introduced along the Chenango River.  
*Potentilla palustris*, Scop.—Borders of ponds, Preston.  
*Linnæa borealis*, Gronov.—Oxford. Rare.  
*Valerianella radiata*, Dufr.—Oxford. In an alluvial meadow, near the old Chenango Canal, and possibly introduced from it.  
*Cichorium Intybus*, L.—Occasional at roadsides.  
*Andromeda ligustrina*, Muhl.—Locally abundant on dry hills.  
*Chimaphila maculata*, Pursh.—Oxford. Rare.  
*Pentstemon pubescens*, Solander.—Not common.  
*Veronica Buxbaumii*, Tenore.—Occasional in gardens.  
*Monarda fistulosa*, L.—Preston. Locally abundant.  
*Mertensia Virginica*, D C.—Uncommon. Banks of Chenango River.  
*Polemonium cæruleum*, L.—Abundant on the borders of several small swamps, and in wet meadows, in Preston and McDonough, near East McDonough.  
*Euphorbia Peplus*, L.—Not common, but abundant where found.  
*Humulus Lupulus*, L.—Plainly indigenous on the Chenango River.  
*Arisæma Dracontium*, Schott.—Not common.  
*Scheuchzeria palustris*, L.—Rare. Preston.  
*Habenaria blephariglottis*, Hook.—Rare. Smithville.  
*Listera cordata*, R. Br.—Rare. Smithville.  
*Corallorhiza innata*, R. Br.—Rare. Oxford.  
*Smilacina trifolia*, Desf.—Rather common in peat-bogs.  
*Erythronium albidum*, Nutt.—Oxford. In an alluvial meadow near the village, a patch of perhaps fifty plants, growing with *E. Americanum*.  
*Camposorus rhizophyllus*, Link.—Oxford. Local.  
*Botrychium matricariæfolium*, A. Br.—Common.  
*Botrychium lanceolatum*, Angs.—Rather common.

FRED. V. COVILLE.

### Botanical Notes.

*Kalmia angustifolia*.—Mr. Walter Hayden, who has resided for some time in the Hudson's Bay Territory, states that the twigs, with leaves and flowers of this plant are used by the Cree Indians in bowel complaints and as a tonic. Their name for the plant is *wisukapuk*, 'bitter leaf.' The leaves of the allied *Kalmia latifolia* are said to possess poisonous, narcotic properties, and to prove fatal to sheep and some other animals, although they are eaten with impunity by deer, goats and partridges. Dr. Barton, in his "Collections," states that the Indians sometimes use a decoction of the leaves to destroy themselves. It is pointed out in the U. S. Dispensatory that